THE DAILY PROGRESS.

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BY J. L. PENNINGTON & CO.

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TELEGRAPHIC NEWS.

(Telegraphic news furnished exclusively for this paper.)

Entered according to Act of Congress, in the year 1861, by J. L. Pennington, in the Clerk's Office of the District Court of the Confederate States of the Northern District of Georgia.

Latest from the North.

Portsmouth, July 7.—The Chronicle of the 5th contains a special dispatch from Hanover Junction of the 27th, which says nothing serious occurred this morning by noontime gentlemen of the 5th, 2d and Logan's corps, on the enemy's centre, right and left. The fight lasted for two hours, but our men were compelled to fall back before the perfect fire of the enemy. Gen. Hoyter was killed and Gen. McGrath was wounded. Our loss 2000, but we now hold a position considerably in advance of where the fighting took place.

Congress passed the enrollment bill on the 3d. It provides for the exemption of substitutes, repeals the commutation law and requires fifty days notice of draft.

The Chronicle says that Congress is in such haste to adjourn that additional legislation will be required.

Secretary Chase is re-arranged. Various cases are assigned. Reynolds has been appointed in his place. Chase's friends claim that he determined a month ago to retire at the end of the fiscal year.

Chase on the eve of his resignation wrote a letter urging the raising of their hundred millions of additional tax this year.

Specie is in gold, on the 30th, were extremely wild. Prices ranged 200 per cent and 300.

Admiral Foote has been appointed to the command of the Mississippi squadron, as successor to Admiral Porter, who is promoted.

The Chronicle, in alluding to Wilson's raid, says: Keep the Shenandoah and Gen. Grant will be in a month or two still in the rebel capital without the aid of Grant.

The Yankee Senate has added an amendment to the bill for the reconstruction of a form of government for States lately in rebellion, which provides, that no State entered by the President to be in rebellion shall vote for President or Vice President. The House is yet to act on it. Nothing from Grant. Gold 235.

From Petersburg.

Petersburg, July 6, 2 p. m.—The enemy are still in our front in all points of the old line, though doubtless some of their forces have been sent away, probably to the North side of the Appomattox and James river or Washington city.

At every point on the enemy's lines to-day huge flags have been displayed, and bands incessantly playing.—There is now and then a shot some little picket firing.

[SECOND DISPATCH.]

Petersburg, July 6.—Brisk skirmishing occurred along the lines on our centre and right last night and to-day, and thirty shelling from solge guns at intervals.

Gen. Alexander, Gen. Longstreet's Chief of artillery, was slightly wounded a few days since, and is doing quite well.

Gen. Bushrod Johnson was wounded yesterday, but did not leave the field.

[THIRD DISPATCH.]

Petersburg, July 6.—The situation around this place is unchanged. Very little firing to-day.

[FOURTH DISPATCH.]

Petersburg, July 7.—To-day has been unusually quiet. Scarcely any sharpshooting and little or no shelling. Weather extremely warm, and road deep in dust.

Yankee papers of the 4th announce that Wilson's raiding party have returned to Grant's line but admit that he encountered obstacles, though they claim that the results achieved compensate for the loss.

The cavalry for the rear of Grant's lines is represented as being filled with stragglers.

The crops here have been entirely destroyed by the enemy's foraging parties.

From Georgia.

Chattahoochee, July 6.—There has been very little shelling to-day. The enemy is cautiously feeling his way. They yesterday burnt the paper mill at Roswell. A Yankee major and ten privates were brought in this evening.

[SECOND DISPATCH.]

Chattahoochee, July 6.—All quiet this morning. The enemy yesterday burnt a dwelling at the junction of the Atlanta and Decatur road. There was some prisoners brought in last night. Among them Lt. George Scott, 16th Indiana.

[THIRD DISPATCH.]

Chattahoochee, July 7.—With the exception of occasional skirmishing and shelling by our batteries on the East bank of the river at Turner's Ferry, which was responded to by those of the enemy opposite, all is quiet along the lines.

Among the prisoners brought in to-day, is one Col. Sherman, Gen. Howard's Chief of Staff, and his Orderly. The Colonel was captured by our pickets while making a reconnoissance of our lines.

From Mississippi.

Meridian, July 6.—The Yankees left Jackson yesterday evening. Private property destroyed. The object of the expedition was to destroy the Railroad between Jackson and Canton. Telegraphic communication with Jackson renewed.

[SECOND DISPATCH.]

Jackson, Miss, via Mobile, July 7.—The enemy estimated at 4,000 occupied this place till 4 m., when they evacuated it, moving back on the Clinton road. Our forces are in front and on their flank. Severe fighting 4 miles west of this place from daylight till 7 o'clock this morning. All quiet now. No particular damage done to citizens, except negro stealing. Negroes of all ages, regardless of sex, were carried off, by apparent force. Many citizens were left without a single servant.

No damage done the railroad or telegraph.

Meeting of the Press Association.

Macon, July 6.—The Board of Directors of the Press Association met to-day and transacted considerable business. Arrangements have been made to secure the transmission of reports when interruption exists on the regular lines and otherwise, to facilitate the general objects of the Association.

From Richmond.

Richmond, July 7.—It is reported that nine hundred Yankees were surprised and captured at Martinsburg last Sunday; also four pieces of cannon and stores, including extensive preparations for the fourth of July dinner.

[SECOND DISPATCH.]

Richmond, July 7.—Nothing of interest has occurred in this vicinity for several days. The protracted drouth still continues. Rumors are plentiful and stirring events are said to be on the eve of accomplishment. The Yankees on James River have been destroying wheat crops within fifteen miles of this city.

From the Mississippi and Beyond.

Clifton, Tn., via Mobile, July 7th.—The steamer Jago, loaded with cotton, was captured and burned by our troops in the Arkansas River.

All registered enemies remaining in New Orleans are ordered to report to the Provost Marshall, to be sent beyond the lines.

Delegates have left New Orleans for the Chicago Convention.

Over one hundred men, deserters from the Yankee army, have been arrested on their way to join the Mexican army.

Gen. Canby is organizing a force of thirty thousand men, either to reinforce Sherman, or threaten Mobile or Demopolis.

The steamer *Louisiana Bell*, government transport, was burned at the levee near New Orleans.

Gold 224. Cotton 160.

The card of Mayor Harrison and accompanying certificate effectually explodes the reports that have been rife for a few days past relative to Mr. Betts, one of the city police. If people generally were only as ready to circulate the good deeds of their fellows as they are to publish that which is evil the world would wag more smoothly.—There is no foundation whatever for the reports that have been in circulation concerning Mr. Betts.

[From the Augusta Chronicle and Sentinel.]

FROM THE LEFT OF OUR LINES.

On Friday, Schofield's corps, consisting of about three regiments of cavalry, and ten th. said infantry, advanced on our left, with the intention probably of driving it back, and flanking our main army, and at the same time getting possession of the Turner Ferry road. They, however, were defeated in their plans. The State Troops, assisted by several thousand regular infantry and cavalry, succeeded in keeping them in check. Our loss was about one hundred killed and wounded. The enemy's loss was quite heavy.

On Saturday morning our troops withdrew about three miles in good order to a high range of hills about two miles beyond the Chattahoochee. These hills have been well-fortified by breast works and rifle pits. They can only be attacked by the main road, which is very narrow, as nearly the whole country is uncultivated.—The trees on the hill sides have all been cut down, and lie in one tangled mass, making it impossible for the enemy to make a charge except by the narrow passage way spoken of above.

On Saturday afternoon the Yankees burned the Sweet Water Cotton Mills and Ferguson's Grist and Flouring Mills, in Campbell county, besides the dwellings along the road by which they advanced in that section. Their progress could be distinguished by the columns of rising smoke as the happy home of some family was distroyed by the flames.

About four o'clock on Saturday their advance lines were checked by our pickets. What further movements have taken place since that we know not as we left for Atlanta at that time.

Our troops appear to be in the best of spirits, and have every confidence in their commanders.

The State militia—the much abused portion of our defenders—it is said stood well on Friday and fought as bravely and cool as the regulars.

Gen. G. W. Smith, the commander of the State troops, has some eight thousand Confederate troops put under him. He is considered by Gen. Johnston, as well by other prominent officers in the army of Tennessee, as one of the ablest and most efficient officers in the Confederacy. The compliment paid Gen. Smith, by giving him command of our entire left is a high one and at the same time it is a severe rebuke to those who have endeavored to bring into disrepute with the people so brave and gallant an officer.

It was rumored that Gen. Johnston had determined that the left should retreat no further, and that if the enemy persisted in his advance in that section that a battle would take place.—It was also rumored that Hood's corps had been ordered to the left on Saturday to assist in repelling the further advance of the Yankees.

Up to nine o'clock Saturday morning, the cannonading along the entire line was very heavy. During the remainder of the day scarcely a gun was heard.

The impression on Saturday was that a general engagement would take place around Marietta on Sunday.

A gentleman just from the centre says that on Saturday night our army had evacuated Kennesaw and was passing through Marietta. It was expected in that section that a fight would take place on Sunday, in that section.

All of our stores, baggage wagons, &c., had been sent across the Chattahoochee.

QUALIFICATIONS OF AN EDITOR.—An English writer says: "A good editor—a competent newspaper conductor—is like a general or a poet; born, not made. Exercise and experience give facility, but the qualification is innate, or it is never manifested. On the London daily papers, all the great historians, novelists, poets, essayists, and the writers of travels, have been tried, and nearly every one has failed." "I can," said the late editor of the London *Times*, find very seldom a man of common sense. Nearly all successful editors have been of this description. A good editor seldom writes much for his paper.—he reads, judges, selects, dictates alters, and to do all this well he has but little time for composition. To write for a paper is one thing—to edit it another.

WANTED.

AN INTELLIGENT WHITE BOY THAT CAN feed a Power Press and make himself useful can find employment and good wages at the
June 24-tf PROGRESS OFFICE.

WANTED TO HIRE.

WANTED TO HIRE FOR THE BALANCE OF THE year, a stout Negro Man. To one that can feed himself good wages will be given. Apply immediately at PROGRESS OFFICE.

SCHEDULE OF MAIL ARRANGEMENTS POST OFFICE AT RALEIGH, N. C.

Northern	mail opens daily at	7 a. m.	
Eastern	" "	7 "	
Fayetteville	" "	7 "	
Western	" "	9 p. m.	
Augusta	" "	9 "	
Northern	mail closes daily at	9 a. m.	
Eastern	" "	9 "	
Fayetteville	" "	9 p. m.	
Western	" "	9 "	
Augusta	" "	9 "	

Office open for delivery of mails from 7 a. m. to 7 p. m. during the week. Sundays from 8 a. m. to 9 a. m. and from 1 p. m. to 3 p. m.

ANNOUNCEMENTS.

To the Voters of Iredell, Wilkes and Alexander Counties.—Fellow Citizens:—At the earnest solicitation of many friends, I announce myself a candidate to represent the people of Iredell, Wilkes and Alexander Counties in the Senate of the next Legislature of North Carolina.

As I am comparatively unknown to many persons of the District, and it is not my purpose to canvass, it may be proper to state briefly my principles, as I am willing to stand or fall by them.

I am not afraid to trust the people; therefore, if it be thought necessary, and they should desire it, I am in favor of calling a State Convention. Those who oppose a Convention are not willing to trust the people; they think that the people have too much power. They charge that those who favor a State Convention, wish to secede from the Confederate States. I was opposed to secession in 1861, and I am opposed to it now. Secession cannot cure our present troubles; it would be utter folly and madness, and could only be justified in a life and death struggle for liberty.

It would be well for this State as well as for all the Confederate States, to have a Convention in being, if not in session during the war—not to secede, but to aid and strengthen the General government by granting it needful powers in every emergency, which, if associated with not the tendency of the Union, would be prevented with unwarrantable authority. Neither the Legislature nor the Governor possesses sovereign power, and a Convention would possess such power. And while it should grant all needful powers to the common government, and check usurpations, it would see to it that our present form of government is not changed. There are those who are constantly endeavoring to educate the mind of the public, to prepare it for another form of government. Both then need watching. We need a Republican form of government with all our rights as freemen guaranteed to us by the Constitution—with all the rights of a sovereign State.

I wish a State Convention to co-operate with the general government and our sister States of the South in obtaining an armistice, so that negotiations for peace may be commenced. Let North Carolina do her duty, and if other States will not meet in Convention or conference with her, our head her votes for peace, she will have done her duty to humanity, our country, and our God, and the responsibilities of the future will not rest upon her.

Negotiations would greatly encourage our people at home and our soldiers in the field. It must come to this at last. "The pen, more powerful than the sword, must do what the latter has failed to accomplish."

Let us, therefore, have co-operation between the common government and the sovereign States in order to procure an armistice, then treaty of peace, and then a vote of the people on the treaty after its endorsement by the President and Senate.

The power of Congress to suspend the privileges of the writ of habeas corpus in certain cases is granted by the Constitution. But I cannot agree to its exercise; much less do I like to see the President clothed with the power. The personal freedom and liberty of the people should not be trusted in the hands of one man. But the suspension of the writ itself, as has been done by Congress, is unconstitutional and unwarrantable; it authorizes illegal and unwarrantable arrests; it operates wrongfully and oppressively on as loyal as patriotic, and as true men as ever inherited a birthright under a "Star Spangled Banner."

There are those, and I fear many, who desire a strong government, a military despotism, who advocate the closing of our legislative hall and Civil Courts—the overriding of all other laws by the military—the concentration of the whole force of the people in the hands of a military Dictator. Such views shall at no time receive any aid or comfort from me. Civil law is binding upon citizens and soldiers—military law applies only to the army. Let the laws, civil and military be enforced and respected within their respective spheres, and be not trampled upon by either citizens or soldiers.

The representative should be held to a strict accountability by his constituents; they should, therefore, know how he votes upon all questions affecting their interests. Secret legislation is incompatible with this accountability; therefore nothing but a necessity affecting the very existence and salvation of the country could justify it.

If elected, I shall not fail to do all in my power to advance the interest of North Carolina, to watch the Confederate State's Government of all encroachments upon her ancient rights as a sovereign State, to see the liberty and freedom of the citizen respected, to aid the common government in prosecuting the war, and to urge upon it and to co-operate with it as a representative of a free people of a sovereign State, to negotiate a treaty of peace. Having been a soldier myself, I shall give every encouragement, comfort and succor to the army. The State must see that our brave defenders are well clothed and shod; their families claim the aid of our State, and she must see them clothed and fed as long as there is anything in the land at any price or sacrifice.

There are other questions I might discuss, but suffice it to say, I stand fairly and squarely upon the principles enunciated by Gov. Brown, Vice President Stephens and W. W. Holden, Esq.

I must appeal to my friends to see to it that my principles are widely disseminated as possible, both at home and in the army. Very respectfully, &c., J. K. WHITE.
York Institute, June 20 1864. June 21-d&wtd

To the People of North-Carolina.—In compliance with the wishes of many friends, I announce myself a candidate for the office of Governor of North Carolina, at the election to be held on the first Thursday in August next.

My principles and views, as a Conservative "after the straitest sect," are well known to the people of the State. These principles and views are what they have been.—They will not be changed.

I am not disposed, at a time like this, to invite the people from their employments, and add to the excitement which prevails in the public mind, by haranguing them for their votes. We need all our energies to meet the common enemy, and to provide means of subsistence for our troops in the field and the people at home. Let the people go calmly and firmly to the polls and vote for the men of their choice. I will cheerfully abide their decision, whatever it may be.

If elected I will do every thing in my power to promote the interests, the honor and the glory of North-Carolina, and to secure an honorable peace.

March 4 td W. W. HOLDEN.
Hillsboro' Recorder, Salem Press, Greensborough Patriot, and Henderson Times will please copy till day of election, and forward accounts.

To the Voters of Bertie County.—Fellow Citizens and Soldiers:—I am a candidate for the House of Commons in the next General Assembly. If elected I will represent the county faithfully, with a due regard to the interests of both citizens and Soldiers. And in my legislative capacity shall be governed, at all times by an earnest desire to promote the general welfare and honor of the State.

I am respectfully,
Your Fellow-Citizen,
July 6-d&wtd JAMES BOND.
Conservative and Standard copy till day of election and send bills to Progress for collection.

Granville County.—C. H. K. TAYLOR for the Senate, Col. JAS. S. AMIS, MARK LANIER and Dr. P. W. YOUNG for the Commons. The above ticket is recommended by the voters of Granville to represent us in the next General Assembly,
June 3 d1tw4t BY MANY CITIZENS.

Alamance County.—We are authorized and requested to announce WILLIAM R. ALBRIGHT as a candidate to represent the people of Alamance in the Commons branch of the General Assembly of North Carolina, at the election in August.
June30 d&wtw* Standard copy two weeks and send bill to Progress.

ANNOUNCEMENTS.

To the Voters of Old Lenoir.—Fellow Citizens and Brother Soldiers:—Through the request of many friends in and out of the army I take this method of announcing myself as a candidate for the Sheriffalty of your county. If I should be so fortunate as to be your choice on the first Thursday in August next I assure you that all business in my hands shall be attended to promptly, justly and impartially, should I be so fortunate as to escape the hands of death during the coming campaign. I am truly in hopes to hear of a vote majority in favor of your obedient servant on the first Thursday in August next.

I am, very respectfully,
Your true and brother
Of Old Lenoir County,
R. R. VAUGHN.
May 13-d&wtd 28 La. Co. A, 66th Reg't N. C. T.

Johnston County.—We are authorized and requested to announce the following gentlemen as the Conservative candidates to represent the county of Johnston in the next General Assembly:

For the Senate—THOS. D. SNEAD, Esq. For the Commons—W. G. BANKS and W. A. SMITH.

This ticket was selected by the Reserves from Johnston, in camp at Goldsboro, and by a mass meeting of the citizens remaining at home, held at Smithfield on the 30th of May. These gentlemen will be supported by all true Conservatives. They endorse the platform of Vice President Stephens, Gov. Brown and W. W. Holden, and if elected will do all they can to procure an early and honorable peace.
June 3-d&wtd

Standard, Conservative, Confederate, and Christain Advocate are requested to copy till day of election and send bills to this office.

To the Voters of Bertie County.—Fellow-Citizens:—I am a candidate for a seat in the House of Commons in the next Legislature of North Carolina. In coming before you for re-election to a seat to which you have elevated me for six years in succession, I trust you need no proof that I have at heart only what I conceive to be for the best interest of our common country. If elected, I shall permit no opportunity to pass without giving my support to all measures that will, in my opinion, promote the honor, dignity, and prosperity of the State. I am, sincerely, your fellow-citizen,
P. Y. HENRY.
Colerain, Bertie Co., June 6, 1864. June 10-d&wtd

Davidson County.—We are requested to announce H. ADAMS, Esq., as a candidate for re-election to the Senate from the county of Davidson. Mr. Adams is a sound and true Conservative.
July 6-d&wtd

We are authorized to announce THOMAS J. WHITAKER a candidate for re-election to the Sheriffalty of Jones County.
June 3 wtd

Wake County.—We are authorized to announce Col. J. P. H. RUSS as a candidate for the office of Sheriff of Wake county at the ensuing election.
June 22-d2aw&wtd

Chatham County.—Mr. Progress:—Please announce my name as a candidate to represent the people of Chatham in the next General Assembly of the State in the Senate.

Very respectfully,
June 11 d&wtd THOS. B. LONG.

Wake County—The Sheriffalty.—We are authorized and requested to announce W. H. HIGH, Esq., as a candidate for re-election to the office of Sheriff, at the election in August.
June 13 td-d&w

To the Voters of Jones County.—Fellow Citizens and Soldiers:—Through the request of many friends in and out of the army, I announce myself a candidate for the office of Sheriff of your county. If you elect me on the first Thursday in August next, I will discharge the duties of the office promptly, justly and impartially, and I hope, with that integrity which has characterized me as a soldier.

I am, respectfully,
Your friend and obd't serv't,
LAFAYETTE DILLAHUNT,
May 30-d&wtd Co. E, 63d Reg't N. C. T.

We are authorized to announce Lieut E. H. RAY, of the 47th N. C. Regiment, for the office of Sheriff of Wake County, at the ensuing election in August next.
April 1-d&wtd.

We are authorized to announce E. M. WILBURN as a candidate to represent the county of Wilkes in the House of Commons at the ensuing election.
June 3 d&wtd

Yadkin County.—We are authorized and requested to announce A. C. DOWELL as a Conservative candidate for re-election to the House of Commons from the County of Yadkin. June 27-d&wtd

Lenoir County.—We are authorized and requested to announce W. W. DUNN, Esq., as a candidate for re election to the House of Commons from Lenoir County at the ensuing August election.
July 1-6t*

We are authorized and requested to announce WM. J. POPE Esq. as a candidate for the office of Sheriff of Lenoir county, at the ensuing August election. July 1-6t*

To the People of the 5th Senatorial District, North Carolina.—Fellow Citizens and Soldiers:—At the urgent solicitations of many Conservatives of the District, I announce myself a candidate to represent the Counties of Clay, Cherokee, Macon Jackson and Haywood in the Senate of the next Legislature of the State.

It is not possible for any man to foresee what measures may come before the Legislature of the State at its next session, or what the events of war may make necessary for the protection of the State and the security of the people; but on all the measures that may come before that body, I shall, (if elected) be advised by counsels, and act with the Conservative party of the State, and with the view of securing negotiations, and an honorable peace. I am a strait Conservative.

R. M. HENRY.
Franklin, N. C., June 20, 1864. June 20-d&wtd

PRINTING!

THE

"DAILY PROGRESS OFFICE,"

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POWER PRESSES

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In the best style of the art and at prices as reasonable as can be afforded in these times.

We promise that all work entrusted to us shall be promptly, neatly and expeditiously executed. Orders solicited. J. L. PENNINGTON & CO.
Raleigh, June 18, 1864.

NOTICE.

FOUR STRAGGLING SOLDIERS OR DESERTERS, to make their escape, left their horses. The horses are supposed to be stolen. The owners can have them by proving property and paying charges, &c. One a Roan Mare, about 12 years old, 15 hands high; 3 light Bay Mares, one about 9 years old, 15½ hands high; one 6 years old, 15 hands high; and one 3 years old, 14½ hands high.

They are not fine but very good work horses. Apply at Lenoir, Caldwell county. CALDWELL.
June 18 d1t&w3t

TAKEN UP.

AND COMMITTED TO JAIL IN WINSTON, FORsyth Co., N. C., a negro boy who says his name is Elbert and he belongs to Col. Bird Knight of Marietta, Georgia; the boy is very black, 5 feet 3 or 4 inches high. The owner will come forward, prove property, pay charges and take him away, or he will be dealt with according to law. E. SPACH,
June 24-d&wtf Jailor for Forsyth County N. C.

AUCTION AND PRIVATE SALE.

IMPORTANT SALE OF GREAT IRON AT AUCTION!!!

ON THURSDAY, THE 14TH JULY, IN FRONT OF our Store room, we will sell to the highest bidder 100 or more sheets of imperial sheet iron, 26 and 30 inches wide and 6 feet long weighing from 12 to 20 lbs per sheet. This affords a rare opportunity for farmers and others to supply themselves with an almost indispensable article for building purposes.

GREGG & RUFFORD, Auctioneers.
July 5 d3wtd

VALUABLE LAND FOR SALE.

I WILL SELL A TRACT OF LAND LYING THREE miles west of Greensboro' containing 300 acres, about one half cleared and under cultivation, about 1200 choice fruit Trees upon the place, and 25 acres good meadow land, the other half timbered.
June 21-d&wtm CYRUS P. MENDENHALL.

MACHINERY FOR MAKING AND RENOVATING OLD COTTON AND WOOL CARDS.

THE SUBSCRIBER HAVING OBTAINED A PATent right for a set of instruments to repair and renovate old Cotton and Wool Cards, are now prepared to sell to any person, or persons, the right to use said instruments in any State or County in the Southern Confederacy.

With these instruments old Cotton and Wool Cards can be successfully repaired and renovated, and brought into use at a very small and trifling expense.

Any number of cards taken up to the great usefulness of said instruments, can be obtained from those who have had Cotton and Wool Cards repaired, and it is important that we have them all repaired during the blockade, so as to make them serviceable and fit for use.

We now offer to the public to sell State and County Rights to any person, or persons, to use our patent and said instruments.

It requires but a small outlay to procure the instruments and make a beginning, and an active agent can make from $50 to $100 per day, and from $1500 to $2000 can be made in a county, and that in a very short time.

For particulars, as to price, instrument, &c., &c., address J. H. CARMICHAEL & CO.,
June 15-d&wtm Ringwood P. O., Halifax co., N. C.

FAYETTEVILLE ROSIN OIL WORKS.

OUR OIL WORKS ARE NOW IN COMPLETE OPeration, both for making the Crude and refined Oil, and as we use nothing but good Rosin, we can recommend the oil to be the best of the kind made in this country. The refining process extracts the gummy qualities and renders it a very good lubricating oil. It is being largely used by the Railroads, and on all machinery where it has been tried. It is also the best Tanner's Oil now in use. We have a very large lot on hand and will fill orders on short notice.

MOORE, CASWELL & Co.,
July 2-d1w* Fayetteville, N. C.

WOOL NOTICE.

QUARTERMASTER'S DEPARTMENT,
Raleigh, June 9, 1864.

I AM NOW PREPARED TO EXCHANGE COTTON Yarn, for Wool, upon the following terms, viz:

One bunch of Yarn for three pounds washed Wool, and one bunch for four pounds unwashed.

Agents have been appointed to make the exchange at the following places: Oxford, Tarboro', Kinston, Catherine Lake, Concord Richingham, Hendersonville, Statesville, Roxboro', Asheville, Pittsboro', Louisburg, Fayetteville, Colerain, and at this town.

Persons shipping wool to this place will please mark on the package who they are from and the cotton yarn will be forwarded immediately.

I hope the people will patriotically respond to the above notice, as the Wool is for clothing the N. C. Troops.

H. A. DOWD, A. Q. M., N. C. A.
July 2 d&wtf

TO THE PEOPLE OF WAKE COUNTY.

THE CANDIDATE FOR THE LEGISLATURE AND for Sheriff will meet and address their fellow-citizens at

Buffaloe's,	Thursday,	July 14th
Banks',	Friday,	" 15th
Franklin's,	Saturday,	" 16th
Spike's	Monday,	" 18th
Owensville,	Tuesday,	" 19th
Forestville,	Wednesday,	" 20th
Rolesville,	Thursday,	" 21st
Whitefield,	Friday,	" 22nd
Hood's	Saturday,	" 23d
Barney Jones'	Monday,	" 25th
Lashley's Mill Roads,	Tuesday,	" 26th
Green Level,	Wednesday,	" 27th
Morrisville,	Thursday,	" 28th
Hayes'	Friday,	" 29th
Oak Grove,	Saturday,	" 30th
Laws'	Monday,	August 1st
Thompson's	Tuesday,	" 2d
Wiley Lynn's	Wednesday,	" 3d

The Tax Collectors will also attend, and all will have an opportunity of paying their State and County taxes.
June 23-d1tw1d W. H. HIGH, Sheriff.

Office of the Raleigh and Gaston R. R. Co.,
Raleigh, June 20, 1864.

THE ANNUAL MEETING OF THE STOCKHOLDers of the Raleigh and Gaston Rail Road Company will be held at the office of the Company in the City of Raleigh, on Thursday the 7th day of July, 1864.
June 21-eod3d W. W. VASS,
Treas. and Sec'y.

SURGERY FOR FIELD AND HOSPITAL.

I AM NOW PREPARED TO SUPPLY MY WORK on Surgery to subscribers and others who may wish to purchase it.

On the receipt of $5.00, the book will be sent by mail postage paid. EDWARD WARREN, M. D.,
Aug 21-tf Raleigh N. C.

ATTENTION!

BLANK WARRANTS, LAND DEEDS, MARRIAGE Licenses, County and Superior Court Writs and other Blanks for sale at the Standard Office.

—ALSO—

Job Printing promptly, neatly and accurately executed.
March 14 d&wtf

Office N. C. Railroad Co.,
Salem, June 22d, 1864.

THE FIFTEENTH ANNUAL MEETING OF THE stockholders of the North Carolina Railroad Company will be held in the City of Raleigh on Thursday July 14th, 1864. Stockholders who cannot attend in person will please send their proxies. F. A. STAGG,
June 24-d2aw&wtd Sec'y.

TO RENT.

A HOUSE IN MOUNT PLEASANT, CABARRUS county, N. C., 9 miles Southeast from Concord and on the N. C. Railroad, containing 8 rooms 20x40 and 2 rooms 20x30 feet; a good fire-place to each room. Double brick Kitchen and other out-buildings.

For further particulars apply to MATHIAS BARRIER in Mount Pleasant, or to ALFRED SMITH, Whitesville, N. C. Feb 13-tf

NEW AUCTION & COMMISSION STORE.

W. H. & R. S. TUCKER & W. R. ANDREWS have this day associated themselves together under the name and style of TUCKER, ANDREWS & CO., for the purpose of conducting a general Auction and Commission business.

All business entrusted to them will meet with prompt ness and despatch. TUCKER, ANDREWS & CO.
June 23 f

WANTED.

A GOOD COOK AND WASHER FOR THE BALance of the year, for which good wages will be given. Apply at
May 3-tf PROGRESS OFFICE.

WANTED TO PURCHASE.

A NEGRO WOMAN WHO CAN COOK AND Wash, and of good character. A good price will be paid. Apply at PROGRESS OFFICE.
July 2

W. R. RICHARDSON & CO.,
STOCK AND EXCHANGE BROKERS,
June 2-tf RALEIGH, N. C.

DAILY PROGRESS.

[illegible] Third [illegible] the political [illegible] ago. All the "[illegible]" forage at the [illegible] their blood and [illegible] over, but the [illegible] underlings are [illegible] their allegiance for Mr. Holden; many there is a choice between Gen. Vance and Mr. Holden, and would vote for either provided the other was out of the way, and so on, but Vance is more popular"—can't give it a name—if asked simply on what they cannot give it the "forage."—[illegible] right or not demands no [illegible] proof against the two is the truth, and they have not the moral nerve to resist it.

It is well known that some of the gentlemen who are holding office by the appointment of Gov. Vance have declared themselves Holden men, privately; but at the same time they will vote for Vance. Now this is a remarkable position for a Confederate to occupy. Just think of it—one of the blockade-runners, the Yankee sugar, coffee, officer, and all the other articles that come from Nassau, which these "chaps" are drawing from the public crib on the strength of having the key to the whole matter. The demoralization of the times is such that honor, honesty and honesty are the exceptions, and withholding the government, Federal or Confederate, is generally accounted a "cute" thing by many men in office.

We tell the people of North Carolina that the reckless extravagance and wedding corruptions of the present State Administration are such that a debt will have been created by the close of the war that will not only keep the present generation ground to the earth by oppressive taxation, but their children and children's children will reel and stagger under the immense burden. Offices have been multiplied under Gov. Vance with amazing rapidity, salaries have been increased, and forage is drawn by these "privileged classes" for themselves, families, horses and niggers, and all to be paid for out of the hard earnings of the people. The soldier is fed by the government, because the pittance of eleven dollars a month is all that is allowed him for being shot at, but these Staff Aids, Majors, Captains and Lieutenants, who lounge about Raleigh, receiving high salaries, in money, are allowed to draw provisions for themselves and their households while the pale, trembling, suffering wife and destitute children of the veterans in Lee's and Johnston's army go for months without meat, and sometimes for days without bread. And will any one pretend to say that Gov. Vance is not responsible for these things? We tell the people that he is wholly and entirely responsible, and that if they vote for him they vote to approve and continue all the corruptions of the "forage" system which we have exposed. The State already has an immense debt and these expenditures which are totally unnecessary in time of war, are increasing it every day, but an economical, fair and honest management of the affairs of the State would save millions to the State; and let every man who desires reform vote against the corrupt set now in office. Why should these officers of Gov. Vance be fed by the State? Are they any more entitled to "forage" than other people? Certainly not, and it is the duty of every prominent man to put his seal of condemnation on such vile corruption. Mr. Holden was opposed to these staff-federate abuses two years ago and he is opposed to them now—he denounced them then and he denounces them now—and if elected he is pledged to reform all existing abuses. If elected Mr. Holden will bring the administration of the affairs of the State back to that economy, frugality and simplicity which formerly characterized it, and thus save millions to the State in the way of "forage."

We tell the people we have stated facts in these papers—we have laid bare the cunning game—we have exposed the corruptions of men in office and explained the outrages being practiced upon the laboring masses in this matter of "forage," and now it is for them to go to the polls and administer to these staff-federate oligarchs a rebuke from which they will never recover. These abuses have multiplied and increased under Vance, and if re-elected they will still continue. He has now more attendants, aids, clerks, messengers and followers around him than any Governor ever had on this continent, and constantly new pigeon holes are being [illegible] for new favorites. We call upon the people to remember them things at the polls and vote for Mr. Holden, who is pledged to reform [illegible]

[illegible] army than the one under General Lee, which now confronts Grant and which has fought the immense hosts of the enemy from the Wilderness to Petersburg. One great secret of the continued success and brilliant fighting of [illegible] is the unbounded confidence the entire army, officers and men, have in Gen. Lee, their veteran chief. He is a great man but a christian hero, and his devoted veterans under him know no such thing as defeat. Will the Yankees realize that such an army with such a leader cannot be beaten, and that a people who can put such material in the field can never be subjugated. This war may go on and on, and yet the North and South must pause and parley at last. Why not now? We know that the people of the South would gladly restore the whole matter from the field of carnage and blood to the council chamber, and we believe such is the desire of the majority in the North, provided their leaders would let them. In the march from the Rappahannock to Petersburg, Grant has lost sixty to eighty thousand men and still they swarm! Has not Lincoln enough of blood and widows and orphans? Why then will not the Federal power propose an armistice and meet the Southern States in Convention? If they can propose any plan of reconstruction that the people of the South will accept, well; and if not, then agree upon a plan of separation. Better to let each State set up, temporarily, for itself than continue this havoc. The whole population of the entire country are groaning beneath burdens that are growing worse hourly, while the very heavens seem almost draped in black at the end apparently before. The Federal leaders could close this war at once, if they would, and if they refuse to do it let the people hold them responsible. Once give us an armistice of sixty or ninety days and the fight is over, for if reason be once enthroned it will accomplish that which the sword has not and never will.

Our army still maintains a defiant front, and if Lincoln will not negotiate he can but drive his sheep to the slaughter.

We stated, some time ago, that the men belonging to McRae's battalion had been in service eight months and received no pay. We saw Capt. A. M. Noble, Q. M. of the battalion yesterday, and he informed us that neither the men or officers had ever got a cent, and that he had never drawn money to pay the men with. This is all wrong. Officers and men who serve the government ought to be promptly paid by the government.

At a meeting of the members of the North Carolina Mutual Life Insurance Company, held in this City on the 4th instant, the following gentlemen were elected directors for the year ending May 1st 1865: Charles E. Johnson, M. D., W. H. McKee, M. D., and Messrs. Albert Johnston, Quenten Busbee, Everard Hall, H. W. Husted, W. S. Mason, W. H. Jones, K. P. Battle, J. G. Williams, C. B. Root, P. F. Pescud, and R. H. Battle. At a meeting of the Directors held after the adjournment, all the old officers were re-elected.

Conservatives will remember that Thomas Bragg, Judge of the Court of "Star Chamber," and Peter Mallett, Chief of Conscription in North Carolina, and all their clerks, attendants and subordinates are for Vance, and that they support him, feeling and believing that, as original Secessionist, he is an exponent of their principles. Remember that all the "shake" and post officers, men who are clamorous for war because it gives them easy berths and good pay, are for Vance, and that his election will be a triumph for the Destructives and the overthrow of Conservative principles in North Carolina. We call upon the people of the State to forget self and vote for principle. The question is liberty against despotism, personal freedom against martial law, and peace and prosperity against perpetual war and bloodshed.

The County canvass is being pressed with great desperation. We learn that one of the destructive candidates was "hosing" around a day or two ago to procure certificates to prove that Mr. Richardson was an Abolitionist! It is only necessary to say that Mr. Richardson is a Southern man by birth, is the owner of fifteen or twenty slaves and as much identified with the interests and institutions of the State as any gentleman among us. Sensible men will not be caught by such impostures.

LENOIR AND GREENE.—We have the pleasure of announcing to-day that Edward Patrick, Esq., the respected Senator from Lenoir and Greene, is a candidate for re election. Mr Patrick is a tried and true Conservative, and has made a faithful and useful Senator. We are not authorised to announce Mr. Best, the present Commoner from Greene, but we take it for granted from what we have heard that he will be a candidate. Mr. B. is also a true Conservative, and has acquitted himself well as a representative.—There can be no doubt of the re-election of these gentlemen by large majorities.

Gen. Patterson and the Burke Senatorial District.

Wednesday, S. F. Patterson that we do not desire to do him injustice, place him in a false position, and we therefore cheerfully comply with his request to publish the following letter:

[To the Editor of the "Daily Progress."]

CALDWELL COUNTY, July 6th, '64.

DEAR SIR:—Not being a subscriber to your paper, a friend has called my attention to an article under the editorial head in your issue of the 30th ult., in which, after referring to the withdrawal of Tod R. Caldwell, Democratic candidate in the Senatorial district composed of Burke, Caldwell and Mcdowell, and the nomination of myself for that position, it is stated that I am understood to be for Mr. Holden, thinking I suppose for the next Governor of the State. You and of course know the source from which you derived this understanding—it could scarcely have been from any one in this part of the State, for I do believe that my position in this election is generally known to be directly the reverse. Whoever your informant may have been however, he is either deceived himself, or has wilfully misled you. Two years ago I was an ardent supporter of Gov. Vance for the position he now fills, and I have been so ever since to withdraw the confidence then reposed in his ability, integrity and patriotism, but on the contrary the experience of the last eighteen months has but served to strengthen the convictions of my judgment at that time. Not wishing that either yourself or the public should be deceived in this matter, however unimportant it may be considered, you will please do me the favor to publish this note in order to correct any false impression which the article referred to may have made.

Very respectfully, yours, &c.

S. F. PATTERSON.

That we may clear our own skirts as to any intention of placing Gen. Patterson in a false position, we now introduce Mr. Caldwell's letter to us announcing the nomination of Gen. P. and the withdrawal of his own name. It seems Mr. Caldwell was misled by some one in Caldwell county:

MORGANTON, N. C. June 27, 1864.

MESSRS. J. L. PATTERSON & CO.—Sometime ago a good many friends [illegible] the district in Caldwell county, called upon me to know whether I would consent to be a candidate for the Senate in this district. I replied to them that their county was entitled to the candidate this year as both Burke and Mcdowell had furnished the representatives since Caldwell county had; but that if it would waive her rights and hold a convention, meeting of the county and nominate me I would accept. I would greatly prefer that they should put a man of their own on the track. I have been informed by letter, and also in that county that a meeting has been held at which Mr. H. is a friend participated and probably controlled, and that S. F. Patterson, Esq., is spoken of for the Senate. This being the case I feel in honor bound, in deference to the wishes of the [illegible] Burke and in justice to Caldwell county, to withdraw my name from the contest. I suppose, of course, that S. F. Patterson is agreeable to our friends or they would not have nominated him. His son, Rufus Patterson, is a strong Conservative and a friend of Mr. Holden, and I presume the General is also.

[illegible]

In haste, yours truly,

T. R. CALDWELL.

Now that it is fully known that Gen. Patterson and Mr. Neal are both for Vance, we hope the Conservatives of the District, who intend to support Mr. Holden, will organize and agree upon Mr. Caldwell or some one else, for they have abundant strength to elect their man and they owe it to themselves, to Conservative principles and the cause of peace to do it.

Are the Secession Supporters of Gov. Vance to be allowed to Tyrannize over the Ballot Box?

We have positive evidence that Gen. Leach lost at least two hundred votes in Davidson and Randolph at the late election in that District, because of *forcing* detailed men to vote for Foster, the Vance candidate. We say *forced*, because these men, generally poor and with families, having been detailed to work in government establishments, were drawn up and told by their employers, acting no doubt under orders from the Secession or Vance leaders, that they could take their choice between voting for Foster and being sent to the army in Virginia. We know these things to have actually occurred, for we have the evidence of Gen. Leach, Mr. Adams, the Senator from Davidson, and other gentlemen of the highest respectability to the fact. Here, then, the sacred right of the freemen was infringed by the tools of a tyrannical faction, and Governor Vance, though cognizant of the fact, has kept his lips sealed.

But this is not all. Gov. Vance and his co-workers are busily engaged in concocting plans and arranging schemes to frighten and bully freemen out of their votes in August. We have heard of many instances in which this work is going on and especially among men who are "detailed" for government work, and if the people submit to this tyranny over the ballot box their liberties are gone, and the time will soon come when they will not be permitted to vote at all. Our advice to our Conservative friends is to go to the polls on the 4th of August and vote as they please, for the men of their choice, as freemen, or sacrifice their lives in the attempt—they can fight for no right more sacred than the right of suffrage.

If the minions of power are permitted to continue to thus tyrannize over the people and to control elections by threats and violence our condition will soon be worse than that of Russia.

From the following letter addressed to us, it will be seen how attempts are being made to *force* detailed men to vote for Vance; but we call upon all good Conservatives to scorn such threats and vote for principle be the consequences what they may. Let Conservatives read the following letter, and then determine never to cease their efforts until such tyrants are put down:

GOOD SPRING, MOORE CO., N. C., July 4, 1864.

MR. EDITOR—*Dear Sir*: I am desirous to inform you of the condition the detailed Salt boys are laboring under in regard to the August election. I live on the plank road leading from Fayetteville to Salem, and have the opportunity of seeing the detailed Salt hands passing to their homes in the upper counties. I was talking with one of the hands lately in regard to the election that is pending between Gov. Vance and Mr. Holden. He informed me that all the hands were for Mr. Holden, but about twenty, and would vote it that way if they had a fair chance, but he feared they would not have that chance from the fact that Mr. Worth their boss told them that if one man voted for Mr. Holden he wanted the name, and he would have him conscripted forthwith. He thought it would have some bearing with the hands. My informant is a cool and intelligent man, his name is ——. Others tell the same story to other men on this road. I have no doubt of this fact. This looks like fighting for liberty. This is *Davis* and *Vance* liberty.

Yours, with respect,

[illegible] MOORE.

[From the Cincinnati Commercial.]

VALLANDIGHAM'S SPEECH.

MEN OF OHIO!—To-day I am again in your midst, and upon the soil of my native State.—To-day I am once more within the district, which for ten years extended to me the highest confidence, and three times honored me as its representative in the Congress of the United States. I was accused of no crime against the Constitution or laws, and guilty of none. But whenever and wherever thus charged upon due process of law, I am now here ready to answer, before any civil court of competent jurisdiction, to a jury of my countrymen; and meantime, to give bail in any sum which any judge or court, State or Federal may affix; and you, the hundred and eighty-six thousand Democrats of Ohio, I offer as my sureties. Never for one hour have I remained in exile because I recognized any obligation of obedience to the unconstitutional and arbitrary edict. Neither did personal fear ever restrain me. And to-day I return of my own act and pleasure, because it is my constitutional and legal right to return.

Only by an exertion of an arbitrary power, itself against Constitution and law, and consummated by military force, I was abducted from my home and forced into banishment. The assertion or insinuation of the President that I was arrested "because laboring with some effect to prevent the raising of troops and to encourage desertions from the army, and was responsible for numerous acts of resistance to the draft and to the arrest of deserters, causing assassination, maiming and murder;" or that at any time, in any way, I had discouraged or failed to counsel obedience to lawful authority, or even to the semblance of law, is a wholly false. I appeal for the proof to every speech I ever made upon these questions, and to the very record to the Mock Military Commission, by the trial and sentence of which I was outraged. No; the sole offence then laid to my charge was words of criticism of the public policy of the Administration, addressed to an open and public political meeting of my fellow-citizens of Ohio, lawfully and peaceably assembled. And to-day, my only "crime" is that in the way which they call treason, worship I the Constitution of my fathers. But for now no more than one year so public was [illegible] arrested, and no newspaper suppressed within the State, uttering still to the Union for the expression of political opinion; while hundreds, in public assembly and through the press, here, with a license and violence in which I never indulged, criticised and condemned the acts and policies of the Administration, and denounced the war, maintaining even the propriety and necessity of the recognition of Southern Independence.

Endorsed by nearly two hundred thousand freemen of the Democratic party of my native State, at the late election, and still with the sympathy and support of millions more, I do not mean any longer, to be the only man of that party, who is to be the victim of arbitrary power.—If Abraham Lincoln seeks my life, let him so declare; but he shall not restrain me of my personal liberty, except upon "due process of law." The unconstitutional and numerous "Order Thirty-Eight," under which alone, I was arrested thirteen months ago, was defied and spit upon at your State Convention of 1863, by the gallant gentleman, who bore the standard as your candidate for Lieutenant Governor, and by every Democratic press and public speaker ever since it is dead. From the first it was against the Constitution and laws, and without validity, and all proceedings under it were and are utterly null and void, and of no effect. The indignant voice of condemnation long since went forth from the vast majority of the people and press of America, and from all free countries in Europe with entire unanimity. And more recently, too, the "platform" of an earnest, numerous and most formidable convention of the sincere Republicans, and still further, the emphatic letter of acceptance by the candidate of that convention, Gen. John C. Fremont—the first candidate, also, of the Republican party for the Presidency eight years ago, upon the rallying cry of free speech, and a free press—give renewed hope that, at last, the reign of arbitrary power is about to be brought to an end in the United States.

It is neither just, nor fit, therefore, that the wrongs inflicted under "Order Thirty-eight," and the other edicts and acts of such power, should any longer be endured—certainly not by me alone. But every ordinary means of redress has first been exhausted; yet either by the direct agency of the administration and its subordinates, or because of want of jurisdiction in the civil courts to meet a case which no American ever in former times conceived to be possible here, all have failed. Council applied in my behalf to an unjust judge for a writ of habeas corpus. It was denied; and now the privilege of that writ is suspended by act of Congress and Executive order, in every State. The Democratic Convention of Ohio, one year ago, by a resolution formally presented through a committee of your best and ablest men, in person at Washington, demanded of the President in behalf of a very large minority of the people, a revocation of the edict of banishment. Pretending that the public safety then required it, he refused, saying, at the same time, that it would afford him pleasure to comply as soon as he could by any means be made to believe that the public safety would not suffer by it.

One year has elapsed; yet this hollow pretence is still tacitly asserted, and to-day I am here to prove it unfounded in fact. I appealed to the Supreme Court of the United States, and because Congress had never conferred jurisdiction in behalf of a citizen tried by a tribunal unknown for such purposes to the laws, and expressly forbidden by the constitution, it were powerless to redress the wrong. The time has therefore arrived when it becomes me as a citizen of Ohio and of the United States, to demand, and by my own act to vindicate, the rights, liberties and privileges which I never forfeited, but of which for so many months I have been deprived. Wherefore, men of Ohio, I am again in your midst to-day. I owe duties to the State, and am here to discharge them; I have rights as a citizen, and am here to assert them; a wife and child and home, and would enjoy all the pleasures which are implied in those cherished words. But I am here for peace and not turbulence; for quiet not for convulsion; for order and law, not anarchy. Let no man of the Democratic party begin any act of violence or disorder: but let none shrink from any responsibility, however ur-

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[illegible] Thomas, sat in the synagogue as chief of the Council, and the chief priests, elders and publicans came before him to condemn; and one of the same pass as the Judge did appear before the Council, and when Thomas had examined him he found no guile in him and told him to go his way. And in these days there [illegible] arose and contention and signs and wonders to the heavens and in the earth, that the ruler of Rome, surnamed Bragg, was wont to go [illegible] less than thirty days or ten, [illegible] whereunto would be compelled to appear before the Court of "Star Chamber," and all manner of transgressors were charged against the weak and simple-minded; and the people lifted their eyes and were silent for great fear and upon them, and a "gloom" rested upon the people. And yet they are not without hope for they know that on the first day of the eighth month, in the morning, the temple shall be destroyed, the [illegible] shall be broken up and great rejoicing will be heard throughout all the land.

BEWARE!—Cabalistic signs, crazy Cato, and cards hanging out and gold mines on the hat! Yesterday a war-worn veteran was riding down the street, when suddenly he [illegible] by the purpose we suppose—swerved from the side-walk and accosted him. Our soldier-friend, ever polite and obliging, reined up, when this "fellow"—the Clerk, not of Rebecca, but of some stall-federate establishment, came forth and extended a sheet of paper on which was printed, "For Governor, Z. B. Vance." The soldier told the "deuced" man aforesaid that he had many pockets about him but none into which he could put that thing.

The Soldiers for Mr. Holden.

Extract of a letter to the Editor, dated

CAMP LEARD, near Wilmington, July 5, 1864.

"If the soldiers are allowed to vote for the man of their choice W. W. Holden will be certain to get the majority of the fighting men."

To the Public.

MAYOR'S OFFICE, Raleigh, N. C. July 6th, 1864.

As there have been reports in circulation affecting the character of Mr. J. J. Betts, one of the Policemen of this City, I felt called upon to give the matter a thorough investigation. After doing so I find that the report has no foundation in fact. Mr. Betts has served the city for several years past as principal Constable and I have had the most implicit confidence in his honesty and integrity.

The following certificate from gentlemen of high respectability, who have examined the matter, [illegible] the rumors in circulation.

It is hoped that those persons who have been so ready to give circulation to these slanderous reports will be as ready to do justice to an injured and innocent officer.

WM. H. HARRISON,

Mayor.

(CERTIFICATE.)

RALEIGH, N. C. July 7th, 1864.

We the undersigned certify that we were present at the examination of certain negroes belonging to the Raleigh & Gaston Railroad, charged with stealing a quantity of sugar, &c., and that the name of Mr. J. J. Betts was not mentioned by any of the negroes, neither do we believe that he had any connection with said robbery. We believe Mr. Betts to be a correct and honest citizen, and we deem this but an act of justice to him on account of the slanderous reports in circulation in this City.

J. HORTON,
W. B. NORWOOD,
P. A. DUNN,
C. B. ALLEN.

Witness, W. W. VASS, J. P.

DIED,

In this City, on Thursday morning the 7th inst., HENRY, son of the late H. A. Dupkin, aged about nine months.

Lenoir and Greene Counties—MR. PERRINGTON:—Please announce my name as a candidate to represent the people of Lenoir and Greene counties in the next General Assembly of North Carolina in the Senate.

Very respectfully,

July 7-d&wtd EDWARD PATRICK.

To the Citizens and Soldiers of Craven County:—Having been solicited by many friends, in and out of the army, and being over the conscript age, I announce myself a candidate for a seat in the House of Commons of the next legislature.

I pledge myself if elected to use all my energies to the interest of my constituents and the integrity of the State.

July 8 dc&w3t* W. O. LOFTIN.

Chatham County—We are requested to announce THOS. W. WOMBLE, Esq., as a candidate to represent the people of Chatham in the House of Commons of the next Legislature. Mr. Womble is a Conservative "of the straitest sect," and will support W. W. Holden for Governor. If elected, he pledges himself to do all in his power for the people and the soldiers as their representatives, and to secure an honorable peace.

July 7-d&wtc.

ATTENTION C. B. COMPANY.

ALL PERSONS BETWEEN 18 AND 50 YEARS of age, who are exempt by law from conscription, living East of Fayetteville Street, and South of Hillsboro Street, and those living outside of the old Corporation, East of the city, constitute this Company. They will all report promptly on Nash Square, Saturday evening, at 5 o'clock, whether holding exemption papers or not.

By order of Col. Harrison.

July 8 d2t W. H. PACE, Capt.